## The State Journal.

PRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1873.

BLATE's defeat is a fitting climax to the great Cinciunati flasco in which he cut so great a figure.

Tire Missouri Republican thinks neithof our present Scuators has paid enough attention to the material and business conceras of Missouri.

BLAIR has been beaten-slaughtered in the house of his friends. Schurz' turn comes next. Avaunt ye Liberals, the

GOVERNOR Phelps, as well as Genera Blair, is no doubt proud of the compli-ment of bring defeated for the Senate by se whole political life has been smal fallure.

Hox, James H. Shields of Marion been stopping in the city for a few days in on the Supreme Court. In the me he has enjoyed the Senatorial Soht and its results with a keen relish.

THE House orders an investigation upon the presumption that there was bribery in the election of Senator. The theory is of course that there must have been bribery or the election would not have gone as it

A CALL yesterday from our distinguisher citizen, Col. John H. Stover of Morgan. The Colonel seems to fatten on political adversity. He is as buoyant and cheerful over the situation as though "nothing had happened" in Blissouri.

Tuz Republican vote of the Legislature was that for Hon. John B. Henderson for the United States Senate. The mention in cauche of Hon. S. S. Burdett, and John H. Biquer as gentlemen for whom to give the complimentary vote of the party, was the Complimentary vote of the yearty, was an honor to the Seventh District of which we are proud.

and free cigars, "of several of the Senato-rial candidates helped on their cause or nos is extremely doubtful. We would be good of a little statistical information on the subject. Governor Phelps is a good tinancies and would be good authority on the question. The query is, does whiskey

Boor is bappy to state that he is "carpet-bagger." Does he mean to cast a site specials distinguished colleague? What else can he mean? This is unkind and illy becomes the out-set in the Senatorial life of Mr. Bogy unless he means thereby to herald a chivalrous warning of a "wat to the knife and a knife to the hilt," upon the anhappy Schurz.

General Blair in the Senate of the United

He was born at St. Genevieve, April 5th, \$30. Commenced reading law in 1852. Located in St. Louis in 1855 in the practice of that profession. Served in the Legislature of 1840 and of 1854-5. In 1847 he became part owner of Pilot Knob and has held some important local busi-ness trusts. Beyond this, save that he has been several times a candidate for office ed, his career has been unmarked by any special or interesting inci

OUR LAW DEPARTMENT of this wook is articularly attractive. The article on the ower of the Legislature to regulate freight teriffs and passenger rates on mil-roads, will be read with interest by every wyer, legislator and business man in the

The opinions of the Supreme Court udges construing the Constitution grant-ag the Legislature power to establish courts of inferior jurisdiction, has been requently, sought, and for the benefit of the many of our readers interested in the subject, we give them at length.

Woodson, and the Missouri blican, if not the entire Demo confidence in the Liberals with whom they have a political co-partnership. The succession of a Liberal to a Demo crat in office is regarded as a calamnity always to be avoided. In the premises, it to naither resign, or die; or be removed from office by "legal process or otherwise." It was rigorous adhesion to this duty that It was rigorous adhesion to this duty that saved Woodson from the United States senate, if we may believe the profession

Mr. Bour boasts that he is a native Mn. Bour boasts that he is a native American. His paternal grand sire roamed the wilderness of the West long ere the name of the Father of his Country was known or repeated of men. In fact he strongly latinated that he was of those whose rights spring from "first occupancy." It suspenses a wasthing of the kind from his persent appearance. He has straight, these hair, throw semplexion and little twinkling black spea.

We trained from a cleater of the casestral Bogy our Europ pletures as possible as he went bounding through the forest clothed with point and moscosine, and altogether innocess of the suspicion or futer.

clothed with point and macasine, and also gother innocess of the point and macasine, and also gother innocess of the matter of the matter of the Boy's secretary, however, it seems that Col. Benton had different view from that hold by Mr. Bogy, I'd one of his contents, (we are told by the Bt. Joe Herald) he found himself appears by this seems Bogy, Old Born and Bogy were to address the canons.

Mist-Drope" speaked Bogy in the following that the seems to the property of the bound himself appears by this seems bogy of the following that the seems in the following that the seems is not keep; the seems is not kee

the "tramp, tramp" of the dreadful march, every step of which strikes upon his tor-tured heart like cold clods upon a coffin,

and with a dolefulness that is unbearable.
We are sorry for our [riend, and would gladly calm his excited fears if we only glady caim his excited fears if we only knew how to go shout it. We do assure him, now, that he shall not be hurt. That there is not a bit of danger in the "Georgetown Greys," or anything to be dreaded from the "Washington Light-Guard." They are all inoffensive citizens like himself-only a little fonder of display and, gaudier dressed. By the way, we think the Doctor himself would do well to cultivate,

moderately, the military art—not excessively. Wedon't advise that. Mercy! Only think of the ferocious figure he would cut were be imbued with the intense military spirit of Sam. Lowe or Joe Colord,— straightened up a little and dressed out in a fine suit of blue, or gray, if preferred, with great rows of across his manly breast. Yet, if he will only get himself up a few times a year in that style, we solemnly promise to bear

with him patiently, and not to be frighten-ed by him cither. SCARCELY two years have passed sine the Democratic party of Missouri emphati-cally expressed the conviction that Gener-al Blair was their fittest and best man to represent our people in the Senate of the United States. What is the expression of the party to-day? The reverse of what was then true in regard to him appears to he true to-day. Who is changed? Is it the party or General Blair? No word of complaint or consure for anything the

General has done or falled to do, have we heard. No part of his Scantorial record in the past two fleeting years is pointed out as exceptionable that we have heard. Indeed that he has been to the party and State a true and faithful servant is the proudest boast of his friends. What then his Senatorial triumphs, with the ac of the people of the party he had served still sounding in his ears, with no murmur of dissatisfaction whispered, had he not a

ils party? General, your trust was vain. As with the two Halls, Broadhead, Glover and Brown—the day of your usefulness to the party whose "dirty work" you have done is gone forever, and the fate that has been visited upon you is in store for all your political ilk. Talk and act as "liberally" ne forever, and the fate that has been and "conservatively" as you will, you have had your reward, and from now forward you must give place to those whose fidelity and constancy is stronger, and

right to expect anew the indorsement

whose deserts are greater. JAMES A. ST. JOHN.

We presume all our cotemporaries have made the acquaintance of this gentleman -the agent of the Boston Type Foundry, No. 207 Chestnut street, St. Louis. If we are wrong we have only to say to them that an untold portion of their lives has been in vain; that they are the victims of a misfortune they should make haste to repair, particularly if they have use for type and other printing material. Of him are obtained the entire dress

and outfit of the Democrat, Globe, Dis-patch, and Times of St. Louis, all the leading dailies of the future great city.
Of him also was obtained THE STATE
JOURNAL office of which we are duly proud. It is no doubt true that better induceents are offered to proprietors of newspaper and job offices who are eith fitting up new or getting supplies for old establishments, by Mr. St. John then by

any other man in the West.

Besides he is a thorough and genial gentleman with whom it is always a pleasure to deal.

LEGISLATIVE.

The following are the standing of the House;

The following are the standing committees of the House;
Committee on Judiciary; Mesers. Sheeley, Cornelius, Tatum, Edwards of Iron;
Yerguson, Post, St. Louis; Heard, Turner,
and Edwards of St. Charles.
Ways and Means: Mesers. Heard,
Hutchits, Wagser, Harver, Adams; Rerts,
Headles, Hughes, and Spiley.
Internal Improvements: Mesers. Quanly, Sheeley, Brown of Monroe, Burrows,
stephons, Kelley, Gililiand, Wilson, Ray,
Bell, Bittinger, Harrison, and Hull.
Federal Relations: Mesers Bell, Turner,
Post, West, Campbell, Horton, and
Douchouquette.

Post, West, Campbell, Horton, and Douchouquette.
Douchouquette.
Education: Messrs. Chandler, Pettit, Greenloe, Harper, Kennett, and Robinson.
Militia: Messrs. Hull, Winston, Moore, Chilton, Deigel, Pile, and Stumpf.
Criminal Jurisprudence: Messrs. Turner, Pope, Twias, Morgan, Collius, Peers, and Hooper.
Justice of the Peace: Messrs. Ferguson, Hawkins, Hillman, Cahill, Sherlock, Clark, and Ryan.
Banks and Corporations: Messra. Hutchins, Cornelius, Fox, Redmond, Lay, Stubblelield, and McDanlels.
Library: Messrs. Campbell, Redmond, Gibson, Kennett, Madison, Snively, and Lommon.

The part is not begry the form of the bar form of the part of the

Gibson, Abernathy, McCall, Tainter, and Carter.

Benevolent and Scientific Institutions: Measra, Cadle, Pope, Post, Guthrie, Turner, Gardner, and Biggs.

The Penitentiary: Messrs. Wagner, McWorkman, Harper, Winston, Newman, Fatum, and North.

Fatum, and North.

Farmanent Seat of Government: Measra. McWorkman, Madhson, Dry, Rocke, Sith, Moore, and Coillins.

Immigration: Measra. Hughes, Helmaooth, Burger, Deigel, O'Neill, Hunt, and Brown of Andrew

Printing: Messra. Child, Brown of Monroe, Allen, Hillman, Greenlee, Harvey, and Twiss.

County Boundaries: Messra. McPhee-

and Twiss.

County Boundaries: Messrs. McPheoters, Baughman, Hillman, Farris, Hawkins, Lewis, and Lay.

Mines and Mining: Messrs. Harrison, Cadle, Quealy, Houston, Sorrel, Clark, and Petit.

and Petili.
Insurance: Mesars. Edwards of St.
Charlès, Walker of Howard, Hampton,
Duchouqueste, Carson, Fox, and Chillon,
Retrenchment and Reform: Mesars.
Sexton, Child, Carter, Craven, Gray,
Hampton, and Ellis.

FRIDAY, January 10th-Mr. Pope introuced a Hill to abolish the office of State Entomologist.

Bill providing for the extension of time

for payment of delinquent taxes, with in-terest at one per cent. per month, to April let, and also extending time of seizure and sale for taxes, passed by vote of 93 for o 22 against.

(The Bill was referred to Ways and Seans Committee in the Senste on the

13th)
Resolution for final adjournment or March 1st referred to Committee on Unfinished Business.

Resolution asking Congress to establish Territorial Governor over Indian Terriory, passed. Ayes 67, Nays 48.

SATURDAY, January 11th-Mr., Cornelius offered a resolution reflecting on certain railroads for having sent passes over their roads to members for three months instead of twelve months as usual, and returning the same to the companies.

MONDAY, January 13th-Bill po giving county clerks pay at rate of ten cents for each one hundred words in copying old delinquent lists under revenue law

Bill requiring marriage licenses laid on Bill allowing the Supreme Court to

docket ten cases each day instead of five A resolution was passed fixing the he of meeting at 9 a. m., and providing for one session only each day, for the purpose of allowing committees to work.

joint session was dissolved and the Senat again met with Lieut. Governor Johnson, President of the Senate, in the chair, who after a brief and appropriate address, anounced the following STANDENG COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE :

Committee on Judiciary: Senators Hardin, Green, Halligan, Lallue and Williams, Committee on Elections: Sonators Gatewood, Filler, Belch, Bean and Wyaft.
Committee on Internal Improvements: Senatora Newland, Morrison, Price, Southard and MyCarty.
Committee on Education: Senators Follution

mer.
Committee on Banks and Corporations:
Senators Benecke, Wornall, Ittner, Ransom and McCarty.
Committee on Federal Relations: Senators LaDue, Allen, Benecke, Strother and Laneaster.
Committee on Militia: Senators Moore.
Committee on Militia: Senators Moore.

Committee on Agriculture: Senate almer, McCarty, Rozler, Follenius au

'andivert.

Committee on Engrossed Bills: Sensors Filler, Bean, Price, Palmer and litner.

Committee on Enrolled Bills: Sensiors

formation, Ransoni, Papen, Wornall and

Moors.
Committee on Claims: Senators Lancastor, Wornall, Benecke, Allen and Price.
Committee on Permaneut Seas of Government: Senators Belch, Green, Filler,
Hallgan and Newland.
Committee on Criminal Jurianguadence;
Green, McGinnis, Patterson, Belch and
Strother.

Committee on Printing: Senators Bean sclan, Morrisson, Alles and McGinnia. Committee on County Boundaries: San ors Strother, LaDue, Williams, Paper A Vandiana.

stors Strother, LaDue, Williams, Paland Vandivert, LaDue, Williams, Paland Vandivert, Ramson, Price, Pholaser Sentors Vandivert, Ramson, Price, Pholased Papen.

Committee on Sinte Lands; Senston Macheny, Rosier, Patterson, Wyatt and Gatesrood.

Committee on Roads and Highways; Senstors Sentors Sentors

Committee on Assounts; Senators Wor-nett, Broomeyer, Brown, Halligan and Catewood.

Committee on State University; Sona-

McGinnis.
Committee on Constitutional Amend-menta: Senatora Halligan, Green, Mc-Carty, Belch and Patterson.
Committee on Insurance: Senators Morrison, Ittner, McCinnis, Wornal, Es-

sex, and Wyat.

Special Committee on Township organization: Sonators Williams, Allen, Benecke, Ladue, and Southard.

FRIDAY, January 10 .- A number of bills introduced, among which a bill by Mr. Ittner, to establish a juvenile penal and reformatory nstitution, to be called the "Missouri Reform School," and to appro-

oriste money therefor.

It establishes an institution for the deention of boys under eighteen years con ricted of crime, or of victors character, to se conducted with a view to moral and industrial reform in their education to trades or useful occupations, and those branches of education taught in public schools, and to be managed by a board of six, to be ap-pointed by the Governor, who shall have general control, with power to establish rules and regulations. The school is to be on the "Family Plan"—each school having fifty inmates. A superintendent and ma-fifty inmates. A superintendent and ma-tron to be appointed by the board, who is charged with the discipline and general management, and to give \$10,000 bond. The bill provides in detail for labor, inis charged with the discipline and general management, and to give \$10,000 bond. The bill provides in detail for labor, indentures, school, and general control, and dentures, school, and general control, and appropriates \$50,000. The board, when constitution from being impaired by suborganized, are to advertise for a location, and the county giving the best farm (not less than six hundred and forty acres, [10,10]. within five miles of a railroad), and the (Coffin vs. Rich, 45 Maine, 507). most money (not less than \$10,000) to re-

tween twelve and twenty years, instead of Noyes, 47 Maine, 189.)

be paid by the counties sending patients.

Senator Ladue introduced a bill to es-

troduced were the following: Senator Brockmeyer introduced a bill to

the estates of deceased persons. The changes made are numerous, with a view to simplify settling of estates, and to prevent unnecessarry expense.

Also, a bill amending statute ing auctioneers and their licenses.

Senator litner introduced a bill to pre-vent capital stock of manufacturing com-panies being paid by notes, and to prevent loans to stockholders by the officers of uch companies. Senator Benecke introduced a bill chang

ing the law of damage for killing stock by railroad companies from double cost to ressonable value of the stock and fee of ttorney in prosecuting, if contested by

others, permitting special securities, etc. A resolution was offered by Benato Strother, and adopted, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform to inquire what offices, State or county, can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and to report the

TUESDAY, January 14.—Senator M

For Hon. John B. Henderson—Senstors Allen, Brown, Filler, Ittner, McGiania, Patterson, Southard, Vandivert, Williams and Wyatt—10.

For Hon. Louis V. Bogy.—Senstors Bean, Belah, Brookmeyer, Gatewood, Hardin, Halligan, Lancaster, Moore, Morrisson, McCarty, Palmer, Phelan, Price, Bogier and Strother—15.

Absent—sick—Sanators Benseka, Folleatus, Essex, Green, Ledue, Newland, Papen, Ransom and Wornall—9.

WEDNESDAY, January 15.—A resolution instructing the Committee on Formanent Sens of Government to report a bill for the completion of wall and fence around the Capitol grounds. Adopted.

toe on Ways and Means.

House concurrent resolution for joint session to elect Commissioner on Permanent Seat of Government next Thursday, adopt-

providing for investigation of location of Lunatic Asylum by special committee in-stead of standing committee, not concur-

quiring a vote of two-thirds of the qualifi-roters of each sub-district to continue pu lic school longer than four mon law now requires a majority only.

## Law Miscellany.

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL OF EXIST RAMEWAY CONFORATIONS .- That the legialature, in granting a charter to a railway or other corporation can impose any bur dens, restrictions or limitations it deem tions, is a matter of more difficult artificial beings or persons, which are the to legislative control, to the same extent, and in the same particulars as natural per sons. Although a charter granted to

All legislation falling within the gener most money (not less than \$19,000) to receive the location. Referred to Committee on Peultentiary.

Senator Palmer introduced a bill restricting the number entitled to enter the
Blind Asylum. It confines the ages to be-

five to twenty-five as now provided.

Senator Allen introduced a bill to establish the Missouri Ophthalic and Aural Hospital of the city of St. Louis. It provides a hospital for the treatment of the eye and ear, appropriating \$35,000 for buildings, and the expense of treatment to be paid by the counties sending residual to the causing the death of any person. In the paid by the counties sending residual to the causing the death of any person. In TUESDAY, January 14.—Mr Brown, of Mouroe, introduced a bill to pay Militia claims, being the same as the one pending last winter.

Mr. Sappington, a bill to establish the county of Meadow.

The House proceeded to vote for Senator, with the following result:

Louis V. Boy.

Wednesday, January 15.—The Chair appointed Mossrs. Newman, Sheley, Sorrel, Headlee and Walker to investigate charges of bribery in the election of U. S. Senator.

Mr. Sappington, a bill to establish the county of Meadow.

The House proceeded to vote for Senator, with the following result:

Louis V. Boy.

A resolution was passed giving clarks, when necessary, to Committees on Accounts, Judiciary, Ways and Means, Banks and Corporations, and Internal Improvements. Adjourned till Monday.

Monday, January 15.—Among the bills introduced were the following: rporation as such. "It had no tendenc to impair or affect or modify, any righ privilege or immunity pertaining to th franchise of any corporation; and it therefore seems to be within the just limits of legislative power." Cases upon questions analogous to these could be multiplied to

TRIBLY, J. Series, Green, Letting, French States and Stricking, 15. Appears to the Stricking 15. Appears

a law prohibiting them from running in law.
an unsafe condition would be valid, although it might materially affect their business or profits, but in our opinion a law requiring a railway corporation to carry freights and passengers at a given rate, or prohibiting them from charging more struction of a similar clause in the control of that State, and said that in no than a given rate, would be unconstitu-tional and vold. If the power existed the more than a given rate, it could prob charging anything, or establish the rates so low as to eventially destroy the fran-

Constitutionality of the Law by 1872, Establishing Probate Courts in the Counties of Boone, Etc.

In the case of the State at the relat Henderson against the County Cour of Boone county.

In the nature of a Quo Warranto

OPINION OF JUDGE ADAMS.

Court for Boone county.

It is urged that the Legislature is pro-

hibited from passing such an act, by the provisions of section seventeen of article four of the Constitution of the State. The section referred to, after enumeration many cases where the legislature is positive ly prohibited from passing a special law, contains this clause: "The General Assembly shall pass no special law for any "a general law; but shall pass general "laws providing, so far as it may "necessary for the cases enumerated in "this section, and for all other cases where "a general law can be made applicable."
The new Constitution containing this

ection, took effect the fourth day of July, 1865. Since that time the Legislature, by special acts, has created in various parts of the State, many probate and common fore seems to be within the just limits of legislative power." Cases upon questions analogous to these could be multiplied to an almost undless extent, but it is unnecessary to do so in order to understand the principle upon which they rest.

This police power of the State extends to the protection of the lives, limbs, health, comfort and quiet of all persons and the protection of all property within the State. So sucre two ut alienum son lades, which being of universal application, it must, of course, be within the range of legislative action to define the mode and manner in which every one may use his own as not to injure others. It may extend to the supervision of the track, tending switches, pleas courts. These courts have been in

Bogy in a matter of some importance, for certainly, with the Democracy, "blood" is everything. The more remote a man is from the taint of carpet-bagism the happier.

Local Hills: Measrs. Wilson, Poers, Houston, Hunt, Sexton, Bittingue and The biff appropriates an aggregate of two matters of the Sedalts Democrat is not happy. His dreams are troubled with a vision that murders his sleep—a prossion that murders his sleep—a prossion, Adams, and Headle.

Bind Aylum: Measrs. Eston, Walker of St. Francis, Stotts, Local Hills: Measrs. Wilson, Poers, Houston, Hunt, Sexton, Bittingue and The biff appropriates an aggregate of two make any laws their character, vandivers not happy. His dreams are troubled with a vision that murders his sleep—a prossion to a vision that murders his sleep—a prossion, Adams, and Headle.

Bind Aylum: Measrs. Sexton, Walker of St. Francis, Stotts, Local Hills: Measrs. Misson, Poers, Houston, Hunt, Sexton, Bittingue and The biff appropriates an aggregate of two matters of the British perliament too, competent for the British perliament too, competent for the British perliament too, make any law binding upon corporations, however much it may increase their burdens or restrict their powers, whether court, referred to Committee on Bind Aylum: Sexton, Bittingue and The biff appropriates an aggregate of two matters of the British perliament too, competent for the British perliament too, committee on Blind Asylum: Sexton, Bitting constitution, and Issa.

The biff ap But in the United States the several State logislatures are expressly prohibited from passing "any law impairing the obligation of contracts," and which has been construed to contain a prohibition against taking away or impairing the exercise of any of the executed franchises of a corporation. The question them is what is the executial franchise of a corporation. This is not easily ascertainable.

A statute prohibiting a bank from taking interest or discounting notes and bills, would evidently be void, but a law establishing the rate of interest which a bank could lawfully charge would be valid; a law prohibiting a railway company from carrying passengers or freight, or requirence persons toll-free, (Pingny va. Washburn, 1 Alken, 268), would be void, but a law requiring corporations to carry all alw requiring corporations to carry all a law required corporations to carry all a law required corporations to carry all a law required corporatio a law requiring corporations to carry all when wich necessity arises. The proper persons for one and the same price, or to convey freights at a uniform price, grees of comparison. But it is or over portions of the road at a price proortionate to charges over other propor-ions thereof, would be entirely valid. So in view might be attained by a general

> The Supreme Court of Missouri, in the case could a special law be resorted to where a general law would cover the case. franchise might be destroyed. If the leg-islature could prohibit from charging the Indiana court in this case, and indeed from charging the Indiana court in this case, and indeed the could prohibit the authority of the case is very much stablish the rates quent case where an act creating a new ju-dicial circuit was upheld. (See Stocking vs. The State, 7 Indiana, 328). It will be like our own, inhibited certain local and special acts of legislation, and then ju a subsequent socion (23, article 5), it was provided that all laws should be general where a general law could be made appli-able. In speaking of the law creating the judicial circuit, the court said: "This does 1. The first question presented by this not seem to us to be such a case, and even record is the constitutionality of the act of the Legislature establishing a Probate throw the benefit of our doubt in favor of the constitutionality of the law."

If the court had been governed by the meaning in the 5th volume, this law would have been set aside, as smoonstitutional, because there is no doubt the new circuit could have been provided for by forming a general law. But who is to decide when a general or a special law will answer the best purpose? It strikes me that this rule, in reference to general or special laws, is and the logislature is to judge of the ne-cessity of the particular case. The legisla-ture is quite as able to do this as the courts. exercise their discretion as to the necessity of a special instead of a general act. If a discretion be conceded at all, in my judgment, the courts have no right to con;

It is agreed that there is no discretion is agreed that there is no discretion in regard to the passage of certain enumierated laws. They are inhibited by the letter of the Constitution. When the legislature undertakes to pass these inhibited laws, it is the plain duty of the courts to declare them unconstitutional. But here we are asked to presource upon the necessity of a law and whether it can be better supplied by a meaning law there. ter supplied by a general law than a special act. This is the exercise of the discretion of the court to control the dis-

He may, without any authority, assume it was held that the constitutional pro-the office of judge of a court, which has a vision that "in all cases where a general law Senator Wyatt introduced a bill to provide for the record of surveys.

Senator Halligan introduced a bill in relation to bonds given by public officers and proper rails, not using proper presentions.

Senator Halligan introduced a bill in relation to bonds given by public officers and proper rails, not using proper presentations.

Let may authority, assume it was held that the constitutional provide of a court, which has a vision that "in all cases where a general law shall be acts of a court presided over by lation to bonds given by public officers and proper rails, not using proper presentations."

Let may authority, assume it was held that the constitutional provide of a court, which has a running upon the time of other trains, runling a read with a single track, using improper rails, not using proper presentations.

Let may authority, assume it was held that the constitutional provide of a court, which has a running upon the time of other trains, runling a read with a single track, using improper rails, not using proper presentations.

Let may authority, assume it was held that the constitutional provide of a court, which has a running upon the time of other trains, runling in let may authority, assume it was held that the constitutional provide of a court, which has a running upon the time of other trains, runling upon the time of other trains, run
logal existence, and preside as such; and even be made applicable us question that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law entermines that "in all cases where a general law e law authorizing such court to be held, and the judge assumes to create a court and discretion could not be interfered with by preside over it, the tribunal so created, the courts. This doctrine, it seems to me, and all its proceedings, are absolutely is supported by reason and the weight of

stitution which may be invoked to uphold authority of the legislature to pass this law. By section one of article six, it is pro-vided that "the judicial power as to mat-"ters of law and equity shall be vested in "ters of law and equity shall be vested in."